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AUGUST CIRCULATION.

W. B. Carr. Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of August, 1900, all

below:	************		
Data	84,090	Date.	Conte
1	84,090	17	82,29
2	84,290	18	85,34
3	83,120	19 Sunday	85,95
4	85,570	20	83,79
5 Sunda	y86,340	21	83,34
6	83,390	22	
7	83,070	23	. 83,02
8	83,210	24	
9	83,740	25	90,96
	82,550	26 Sunday	85,94
11	88,335	27	. 83,52
12 Sunda	y 85,490	28	83,03
	83,380	29	83,14
14	83,020	30	83,13
15	82,920	31	88,33
16	82.520		
Total f	or the mont	b	2,612,79
Lens all o	opies spotle	i in print-	1976

ing, left over or filed Net number distribute d 2,567,243 Average daily distribution 82,814 And said W. B. Carr further says

that the number of copies returned or re-ported unsold during the month of August was 7.22 per cent. W. B. CARR. Sworn to and subscribed before me this sist day of August, 1900. H. M. KNOX,

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires July 12, 1901.

JUSTIFIED PRIDE.

pride with which Superintendent of the Republican party. Schools Soldan and many others connected with the public schools of the position. That exhibit, though preexpense, was awarded one of the five grand prizes in its class.

every advantage of proximity, made exhibits, the merit of St. Louis's achieve ment can be determined.

St. Louis is proud of its public school in their present development. They are more nearly adequate to the city's needs than any other municipal feature. Our citizens become shamefaced when their city officials, their streets, water, public buildings, lights and eleemosynary institutions are up for discussion, but a different feeling arises when they dis cuss their school system.

St. Louis needs two more high schools located 'so as to be easily accessible from the northern and southern parts of the city, but that defect is one of quantity, not quality. It will be remedied in a few years.

CAUSE OF INACTION.

No Republican leader has ever es plained the supineness of the McKinley dministration with regard to trusts. It their public utterances and in their platform these leaders have always pre tended a strong opposition to trusts The professions were so strong that curiosity arose as to why the opposition had never crystallized into action.

Mark Hanna, in a moment of inad wertence, came nearest to giving the cause of inaction when he said: "The trusts harm nobody; they ought to be

President Hepburn of the Nationa City-Standard Oil bank-also gave a clew when he wrote to ask for favors from the administration and casually mentioned in the letter: "If you will ex amine our Board of Directors you will find there men who did good service for the Republican cause during the campaign of 1896."

No thinking man, in view of the past performances of the McKinley administration, will suspect of sincerity the professions of opposition to trusts which are contained in the Republican platform. There is no way of judging of the future but by the past. Judging by the past the McKinley administration will do nothing toward the regulation of trusts if it is retained in power. If it contemplated the regulation of trusts, if it considered them subversive of the public welfare, it would have acted in the two years of maximum trust ac tivity during which it had possession of the government machinery.

FILTERS IN SCHOOLS.

"It is better to be safe than sorry" is contingency. The authorities of the it in deciding to supply the schools with

Under the present conditions of water supply there is no assurance that an epidemic of typhoid fever will not break out in St. Louis at any time. Should this occur the alternative would be furnished the school authorities of closing The former course would retard public education, the latter would inflict great discomfort or even suffering on the pupils. To begin the installation of intrust the welfare of the State into Cheering my side when rival speakers alters while an epidemic was ravaging such hands. They will vote against Oh, but the fun till next November—say, the city would lead to haste and sacrifice! Flory in November, knowing that a

From present indications active steps Louis gets a Municipal Assembly which the political history of the Union. attaches some weight to the public wish. The ruling combine in the present Assembly inclines to filtration plans which involve the meddling of private have been one of its foremost figures. corporations with the city's waterworks. As the Board of Public Improvements properly declines to submit such an ordinance for the consideration | results of which are hoped ultimately to of the Assembly, filter work is at a place Ziegenheinism in control in Misstandstill. It will not begin to move souri. again until a new Assembly is elected next April. Under these circumstances several years will elapse before a clear water, free from all suspicion of pollution and impurity, can be supplied to all residents of St. Louis. Independent measures by the Board of Education are therefore amply justified.

ITS CLIMAX WAS DEATH.

The death by electricity of Patrolmen Looney and Beckmann seems to be the climax of the lighting bungle which has been in progress in St. Louis for two

Delay after delay in authorizing the twenty lighting bills one after another, so shortened the time in which the contractor might prepare to carry out his contract that he had to use the utmost speed in stringing his wires and putting up his lamps. The sagging of one of the wires strung in this way resulted in contact with a police telephone wire at d in the death of patrolmen.

There are a number of intermediate places where a Coroner's jury may fix the blame. The contractor's linemen may have violated the law relating to the stringing of wires; the contractor may not have tested the circuit before sending the full current through it; there is a question at issue between the Board of Public Improvements and the coutractor as to whether the board's stinulations as to insulation were met; there is a question between the Superintendent of City Lighting and the Board of Public Improvements as to ignoring the former's recommendations for decreasing the number of lamps on a single circuit and thus diminishing the strength of the current

Through all these stages the responsi bility seems to fall on the combine which persistently neglected to authorize the letting of a contract and which finally threw the city into the darkness in which a large part of it is even now shrouded.

The combine seems to be morally responsible, whoever is held legally responsible by the Coroner.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED. Large numbers of thinking Ameri-

cans, Republicans as well as Democrats, will vote the Democratic ticket this year for reasons similar to those which influenced Frank W. Buffum of Louislana, There is ample justification for the Mo., to sever a lifelong connection with

"I found no objection to the Spanish War," he says. "That was amply justicity who have visited Paris during the fied. I also believe that Porto Rico, besummer regard the showing made by ing practically a part of the American the St. Louis schools at the Paris Ex- continent, should be a part of the United States. At least, our rights there are pared at short notice and without great | ahead of those of any foreign Power. We do not, however, want the Philippines and the war we have been waging When it is considered that the entire | there has been unwarranted, unjust and world was in the competition and that expensive. Those Islands are too distant ignorant, trifling races who would be undesirable as citizens of the United States."

There is in this argument no opposi

tion to expansion of a proper, logical kind, such as Jefferson negotiated in the Louisiana Purchase. There is no epposition to the acquisition of territory where it will be of benefit to the United States and to the annexed territory, There is opposition only to the unreasoning grabbing of everything in sight, good, bad and indifferent, which has been the policy of Great Britain and some other European monarchies. There is opposition to holding in subjection, as colonists, races which are not fitted by nature or geographical location to share equally with the rest of the United States in the work of the nation. America wants no colonies. The erection of the Philippines into a colony is the direct purpose of the Philippine war unaided reached the conclusion that the dye. only way to stop such a tendency in the American Republic is to put on the shelf William McKinley, the man who devised that policy and who proposes to pursue it to the bitter end.

ZIEGENHEIN ON DECK.

Mayor Ziegenhein, his trusty ring lieutenant, Norman Florsheim, and a host of the Ziegenhein gangsters were the most notable of the Republican outfit that went from St. Louis to Sedalia to cheer for Flory and do their best to bunko the people of Missouri into a frame of mind that will make them willing to fasten on the State of Missouri the same sort of corrupt ring rule fastened on the city of St. Louis by Ziegenheinism.

It is natural that Ziegenhein should be doing his best for Flory in the State campaign. It would be a glorious thing for Ziegenheinism if the Republican party should be placed in control of Missouri affairs. The grip of the gang on St. Louis would be vastly strength ened and the field for looting infinitely widened. Ziegenhein himself would have a potent voice in State matters. He is close to Flory and possesses considerable influence over Flory's mind. With the latter in the Executive Mansion in Jefferson City the way would be cleared for Ziegenhein. The next Republican play would be for "Governor Ziegenhein of Missouri" and the complete surrender

of the entire State to Ziegenheinism. For these reasons, therefore, Ziegenhein is out for Flory with all the energy a good principle on which to act in any at his command. It is not likely, however, that even with the employment of public schools seem to have acted on his thoroughly organized St. Louis machine, and with Boss Baumhoff backing Flory to the fullest extent, the people of St. Louis will be fooled into installing Ziegenheinism and Baumhoffism and Floryism in power at Jefferson City, Long years ago they learned the cost of Republican misrule in the State. At And let 'em once again my soul enthrallthe present moment they are still payif I could have my way! the schools or shutting off the water. ing its cost in St. Louis, looted and bankrupted by the Ziegenhein gang. They know too well the evil qualities of the Republican outfit in Missouri to

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC that circumspection which is essential vote against Flory is also a vote against Ziegenhein and Baumhoff and gang rule-a vote to save Missouri from for filtering the water supply of the clutches of the greediest organizathe city will not be taken until St. tion of machine corruptionists known in

The Flory rally at Sedalia yesterday was a machine-made rally. It was natural, therefore, that Ziegenhein should The gathering was of infinite significance to the St. Louis gang-boss. It was the formal opening of a campaign the

SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

Attorney General Crow has in his eam

paign speeches called the attention of the people of this State to the arrant hypocrisy of the Republican outery against the police and election laws now in effect in Sr. Louis and Kansas City. It is in order for Missourians to re

member that, whatever may be its faults, the Metropolitan Police D. partment was created by the Republicans themselves in 1861. It is amusing, in view of the indignant Republican protest against the increase in pay and numbers of the police force in St. Louis, letting of a contract, the defeat of some as made under a Democratic administration, to keep in mind that exactly such action was one of the earliest steps taken by the Republicans when in power in Missouri. They increased the police offices by creating the office of Vice President of the Police Board: they increased the number of men in the department; they increased the pay of captains, Bentenants, sergeants and patrolmen. And never once, during their eight years of power in Missouri, did the Republicans think of repealing the police law which now they seem to think so infamous.

> Attorney General Crow has also made a somewhat striking comparison of the respective election laws passed in Missouri under Democratic and Republican administrations. The present election law provides for the two parties having equal representation as judges and clerks at every election precinct in the State. No election law ever passed by the Republicans in Missouri provided for clerks of election were permitted to be of one party, and were invariably all Republicans. Supervisors and registration officers, also constituting a Board of Appeals in each precinct, and always Republicans, were appointed by a Republican administration. They had power to add to, or strike off, names from the list of qualified voters, and there was no appeal possible from their decision. Even to the courts of Missouri was denied the power to issue any mandate or other process to compel any Board of Registration or Review to put any person's name on the list of qualified voters or to strike any off. The entire muchinery of election was kept in the hands of Republican partisans.

From these facts it will be seen how hollow and hypocritical is the Republican appeal for a change of administration in Missouri that shall basare "a free ballot and an honest count." Whatever impartiality or freedom or honesty in the count of votes or adequate representation of both parties at the voting places is now enjoyed is due to Democratic legislation in fairness of spirit. The Republican record is maiodorous with partisanship and corruption. It damns the party in Missouri for all time to come.

Mr. McKinley's belief in the "mantfest destiny" of his re-election is probably strong enough to make him sanction any means his tricky managers may deem necessary to the manifesta-

Level-headed business men of Missourl, believing that a man should be equal to the performance of the work for which he is paid, will vote for Mr. Dockery regardless of political affilia-

Proceedings of the census man subse quent to his statement of the population of Boston and Baltimore seem to interest St. Louisans only in a general way, like an Agricultural Department builetin.

Police and election laws enacted during the era of Republican control of State affairs in Missouri were subject to all the criticisms leveled against existand great numbers of Americans have lng laws, with a few features of deeper

> Every vote of the Missouri Legislature on a lobby proposition reveals the Republican members of both houses arrayed on the side of the lobby. Why increase the number of such voters?

> It is to be hoped that the opportunity Roosevelt had of hearing Bryan at Chicago will teach him something about opening his mouth without putting his

Those who do the ground and lofty claiming for the Republican party should be careful lest their industry interfere with the fat-frying operations of Mark

publican rally in Sedalia, but not half as big as he'll be if Flory should be elected Governor of Missouri. It was the Republican Municipal As-

Ziegenhein was a big bug at the Re-

sembly that made the St. Louis street railway trust possible. This puts the thing on a natural basis.

Colonel Joe Flory seems determined to prove that he is an inexhaustible mine of misinformation concerning Missouri's affairs and government.

It looks as if flying columns of purchased voters are to form part of Empire's forces in the November assault on the old Republic.

When Hanna and a little knot of Trust Barons get together for a conference these days, it's money that talks. Darkness and deficit should be earnest

pleaders for better municipal govern-

If I could have my way,
I'd go to barbecues each blessed day
From now till voting time, where every hour
Some orator held forth with mighty power;
And then at night I'd sit in some big hall

If I could have my way, Through all Missouri's confines would I stray Hearing spelllinders bind their magic spells, Joining elate in all my party's yells,

MR. CHIPLEY TO WED MISS YOUNG TO-DAY—MISS CHIPLEY'S ENGAGEMENT.

After the Ceremony This Morning the Betrothal of the Bride groom's Sister Will Be Announced—Events

and Notes.



Russell Allen Chipley, eldest son of the Mr. Francis X. Barada on Wednesday aft-ate L. M. Chipley of Old Orchard, is to be narried this morning to Miss Lily Wood-Teasdale residence, No. 4312 Delmar boulelate L. M. Chipley of Old Orchard, is to be married this morning to Miss Lily Woodward Young, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Young of No. 4325 Delmar boule-

After the wedding ceremony, which will be witnessed only by members of the two families and a few out-of-town friends, Miss Luclia Chipley, youngest sister of the bridegroom, will announce to the relatives her engagement and approaching marriage to John Craven Briggs of St. Joseph, Mo. this equal representation; the judges and | Double congratulations therefore will be in

The marriage of Miss Young and Mr Chipley is to be very simple and entirely informal in all the arrangements. There will be neither bridesmalds nor groomsmen. At half after 10 the guests are asked to assemble in the long drawing-toom, which is to be trimmed in pink and white roses with the customary complement of paims and greens. The Reverend Doctor J. T. M. Johnston will read the service, after which will come a breakfast, the bride and bridegroom departing on a noon train for New York and other Eastern cities. They expect to spend a fortnight in traveling.

On their return they will take up their temporary residence in Cabanna for the autumn, with at-home days announced for the Fridays in October at the Young Young receiving with her daughter. Miss Young will be married in her going-away gown of dark blue breadcloth, the Eton jacket worn over a blouse of soft

white satin foulard. A smart little toque o carry a large loose cluster of bride roses during the ceremony.

The guests will include, beside the family of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Young.

Miss Grace Young and Will Young; Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Young of Chicago, uncle and aunt of the bride; Mrs. William T. Zeigler of Little Rock, also an aunt; and the bridegroom's relatives Mr. and Mrs. Fred Eaton of Raymond avenue, Mrs. Emily Eaton, Mrs. Ruth Blickhahn, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Bingham, Miss Lucila Chipley, Mr. Lucien Chipley. Colonel Blees of Ma-con, Mo., an intimate family friend of the the ceremony.

fine old family of St. Joseph, and occupie a place in the best society of the Missouri

Miss Chipley has made her home with he narried sister, Mrs. Eaton, ever since the death of her father, and the subsequent re moval of herself and her brothers Chipley mansion at Old Orchard. The wedding will take place at the Eaton residence No. 536 Raymond avenue; but no date has yet been set. Mr. Briggs's mother is dangerously ill, and while the original inten ion of Miss Chipley and her fiance was to be married early in October, it will be im possible to fix a day until Mrs. Briggs im-proves. They may be obliged to hasten the marriage, arranging for a late September

wedding; but have issued no cards as yet. Mr. and Mrs. George Willard Teasdale have sent out cards for the marriage of

The announcement of Miss Lucila Chip seph is hardly a surprise to her friends, as ssiduous in his attentions. He comes of a

vard. The wedding is to be very small, the guests including only members of the two families and a few intimate friends. The "at-home" days announced are Mondays, October 22 and 29, at the Southern Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Taylor of Hunts-

ville, Mo., have announced the engagement of their two daughters, the Misses Lucille Gertrude and Lida Jane, to William Lewis Dorgan and William Oscar Baker, respectin Huntsville on October 18.

The wedding of Miss Jean Erskine of No. 4019 West Belle place and Mr. Harry Gray of Chicago is to take place on Wednesday, September 12, and will be a quiet affair, at half after 10 in the morning, at the bride's

ters, the Misses Grace and Nancy Gerardi, have returned from a stay of several weeks at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Colonel William Bull has returned from

Mrs. Joseph Gerardi and her two daugh-

his summer outing at South Haven, Mich. Mrs. John Young Brown and her children Thursday for Kentucky, will deport on Thursday for Kentuc where they will visit for several weeks.

Mr. Frank J. Burleigh has gone to South Haven for three weeks of Delmar boulevard.

Mrs. M. P. Morrell, who is summering at South Haven, and who will remain until the season closes, gave a buffet supper a March 11, 1897.

from New Mexico, where he went with a 265, shows that Mr. Fredericks, the Repub-party of friends, who had charge of a sur-lican City Assessor of the city of St. Louis,

Among the St. Louis guests spending the late summer days at Parry Sound, Ontario, are Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gregory, Doctor and Mrs. Walter B. Dorsett and their son, Lee Dorsett: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rathell

Mrs. Frank Hamilton is visiting in Highland Park, Chicago, and will remain until late in the month. Mr. Hamilton has just returned to St. Louis from Highland Park. Mrs. I. C. Brickey of No. 2725 Lucas ave-

nue has gone to visit her mother in Mem-

Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Mathews of Los Angeles are visiting friends in town. to Chicago, where they will reside.

Mrs. T. J. Ganey and daughters, misses Anna and Marie Ganey, have re-turned from a Tennessee River trip.

Miss Henrietta Rumsey of Los Angeles formerly of St. Louis, is visiting friends in their sister, Miss Katherine E. Walsh, to

WHAT THE TRUST HAS DONE TO TOBACCO TRADES.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.-It has been several weeks since a Mr. Rosen made the statement that 400 new plug tobacco factories had started up since the American Tobacco Company bought up all the leading factories in this country, and organized them as the Continental Tobacco Trust. After throwing his searchlights over th

shole country, he claims that he has found eight. This is quite a drop-from 400 to eight. Talk about wild and ridiculous statements! How does this strike the public? He has not named six actually new to-nacco factories, and I will bet \$100 and take his list of eight named.

Finzer Bros. belong to the trust, and can-not even use their name if they have a new factory. The Scotten tobacco factory of Detroit, Mich., is no longer in existence, having been closed up. The remains were shipped to the trust at St. Louis.

The new factories he claims for Detroit have no brands of tobacco on the market and are not as yet in existence. The Paducah factory is an old plant, with new people at the head of it. The ten salesmen names, who were former salesn he names, who were former salesmen for the Drummond Tobacco Company, and now with the Continental Tobacco Company, are nearly all managers, and not retail sales-men. J. W. Burd, C. B. Johnson, A. Jacobs, R. O. Price, W. S. Putnam and A. M. Downing are managers of divisions, and not retail salesmen. The other names men-tioned have relatives or friends in high

positions with the trust. Therefore, they did not have to walk the plank. I will meet Mr. Rosen at Mooney's to bacco store, No. 510 Washington avenue, any day he may name, and bet him \$160 on the list of salesmen and new tobacco fac-tories he has named. That is, I will bet he has not named six new plug factories and has not named ten retail salesmen of I will also bet \$100 that there are not one-

tioned have relatives or friends in high

to the number of men employed by all the tobacco companies in 1898, as com-pared with 1999, I am getting facts and

figures, and they will be published in due time. Our side is at a big disadvantage, as the trust will not allow us to see the books or allow us to get any information as to the old order of affairs. We tobacco salesnen who made headquarters at St. Louis de know that we are no longer tobacco best efforts and years in the tobacco trade. With one blow by the trust we are in the over an hour after the accident. His parhands of strangers, and our occupation is one. We also know that the American gins is nearly insane owing to grief.

Tobacco Company put over 1,000 salesmen and advertisers in the field to crush the independent factories, and we know they went out to rule or ruln. They lost millions to destroy competition, and to make the great trust. By doing this they secured the copyrights and patents on all leading brands of smoking and chewing tobacco. This about destroys all chance of competition. There are not 100 ping tobacco fac-tories in the United States, and never were Mr. Rosen says 400 new ones opened up since the trust organized. What became of the Butler Tobacco Company? What be-came of the Drummond company? What became of Wright Bros. company of St. Charles, Mo.? The empty buildings of the Brown Tobacco Company, Eighteenth and Chouteau avenue, and Butler's factory, Six-teenth and Walnut; Wright Bros.' factory at St. Charles, Mo.; Scotten factory at Detrolt, Mich., have sad steries to tell. Look at Drummond's office, Fourth and Spruce streets. It is partly in use as a warehouse. These buildings were formerly beehives of s attacked a Republican and a good Me-Kinley man always bobs up frem behind the

DEATH OF T. H. B. DAVIS.

Injury Received a Week Ago Brought on Apoplexy.

Joseph Werne, trustee for the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company, received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of Thomas H. B. Davis, a well-known traveling jewelry salesman, at Toledo, O., Monday night of

Mr. Davis had been coming to St. Louis for more than forty years, and was well known in this city. About a week ago while alighting from a street car near the Southern Hotel in this city he fell and broke all of the ligaments at the knee of one leg, as well as the knee cap. He was carried into the hotel on a cot and later was carried to the train and sent to his home in Toledo. It is supposed that the attack of appeller.

SHOT BY A COMPANION.

Youth of an Illinois Town Accidentally and Fatally Injured.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Sycamore, Ill., Sept. 4.-Eddie Rineck, 19 years old, whose home is in Hampshire, was accidentally shot and fatally wounded at that place lost evening by his companion, John Higgins. He lived but a little

REPUBLICAN RECORD ON CORPORATION ASSESSMENTS.

Governor Stephens Exposes the Falsehood of Campaign Charges Against State Officials.

To the Editor of The Republic

Jefferson City, Mo., Sept. 4.-The charge s made that the State Board of Equalization has been reducing the valuation for taxation of the street railway properties of St. Louis, Mo., and the Republican press of the city of St. Louis is attempting to show that the Democratic State officials are favoring the corporations of St. Louis in th matter of taxation. In the light of these facts it will be well to see what is the inies that, as the assessment by the State secord of the Republican city officials themselves with reference to these street railway properties, and the assessment there-

Prior to March II, 1857, the street railways impressed the Republican Board of Asses of St. Louis, as well as the street rallways in all other cities and counties in the State. State is were assessed by the local assessor. In the for said Republican Board of City Assessors city of St. Louis the assessment of the street railroads prior to '97, and in the year 97, was made by the Republican Board of Assessors of said city, presided over by the City Assessor, Mr. Fredericks, who is also a Republican. It had long been apparent from the complaints made by the of St. Louis that home owners of St. Louis were paying much the larger percentage of the taxes of the city; that the corporate property of St. Louis, and especially the street railways, were escaping their just proportion of taxation. This complaint be-came so general that in the year 1897 a bill was introduced in the General Assembly providing for the assessment of the street railways of St. Louis by the State Board of Equalization, composed of five Democratic executive State officials, to wit: The Gov-ernor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Auditor and State Treasurer. This bill provided, in general terms, that on or before the 1st of January of each year the president or other chief officer of every street railroad company in this State should furnish to the Auditor a statement subscribed and sworn to by the president, or other chief officer, setting out in detail the length of the line, the length of track, the real estate, the number of cars, the trolley wires, cables, power-houses, stables and all other property, real, personal or mixed, and that said State Board of Equalization should assess said property in the same manner provided by law for the assessment and taxation of the steam railroad properties of the State. This bill was opposed by nearly all of the Republicans in the Legislature and was bitterly fought by the corporations. The present candidate of the Republican party for Attorney General, Mr. Samuel O'Fallon of Holt County, was then a mem-ber of the House, and the Journal of the House, page 601, being the forty-first day of the ression, February 26, 1897, shows that on the final roll call on the passage of this bill Mr. O'Fallon voted against it, as did Bittinger of Buchanan, Mueller of St. Charles, Pickler of Adair, James of Jack-Mrs. William T. Zeigler of Little Rock is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. H. Young the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. H. Young Schweickardt. Mott. Martin, Matthews, Schweickardt. Mott. Martin, Matthews, Schweickardt. Mott. Martin, Matthews, ators who voted against it. The bill was passed in the House by a vote of 54 to 32, and in the Senate by a vote of 23 to 11, and

few nights ago, after the weekly hop at the hotel, inviting only the younger set as guests. About thirty St. Louis men and girls enjoyed the affair.

The Reverend Frank Foster has returned from New Mexico, where he went with a State Board of Equalization for 1898, page 255, shows that Mr. Fredericks, the Republican Assessing Board of the city of St. Louis in 1897, assessed this property, and they fixed the value of the lines in St. Louis city and county at \$5,500,700. This was done in April, 1897.

State Board of Equalization for 1898, page 255, shows that Mr. Fredericks, the Republican Assessing Board of the city of St. Louis in 1897, assessed this property, and they fixed the value of the lines in St. Louis city and county at \$5,500,700. This was done in April, 1897. party of friends, who had charge of a surveying expedition.

Doctor William T. Steger of Angelica street has just returned from a summer's lies, shows that Mr. Fredericks, the Republicant City Assessor of the city of St. Louis, responded to a summons of the board to approperties in 1885, and instituted an action pear before that body on the 23d of June, of mandamus in the Supreme Court to compel said street railway companies to the city of St. Louis, and said record shows the following statement made by Mr. Fredericks with reference to the per cent of

St. Louis is assessed:
"Mr. Crow: "What I wanted to inquire of you about was the general average of the assessment of the ordinary run of real estate for the city of St. Louis. I do not refer now to any

Louis, the per cent, according to their Mr. Frederick: "Well, we aim to assess the Mr. Frederick: "Well, we aim to assess them at two-thirds—10 per cent, or as near 50 per cent, as we can—of the ordinary selling value of a place of property. You understand, of course, that the law says property must be assessed at its cash value. The determination of this cash value has always been a troublesome question with us, and we take a certain percentage of that a like of the course of the certain percentage of the course of the certain percentage of the course of the course of the course of the course of the certain percentage of the center of t what a piece of property would sell for and the

The same record of the State Board of Equalization, page 270-571, shows that Mr. Charles Nagel, as a member of the Board Charles Naget, as a member of the Board of Assessors of the city of St. Louis, testi-fied that his understanding was that the attempt of the assessment of St. Louis by the local board was to assess real estate at

about 70 per cent of its value The market value of the stocks and bonds of these street railways on June 1, 1897, was about 140,514,567. That year, as I have stated, the Republican Board of City Assessors fixed the valuation for taxation at 15,563,700. If the assessment of the corporate proper basis of 70 per cent of the value on which a pass of the result of the re sessor, and president of said City Assessing Board, the street railway properties would have been assessed on the same basis as is

of St. Louis, and the said street railway corporations would have paid taxes on 128. 60,014.90

The act of 1897, authorizing the State Board of Equalization to assess these street railway properties, became operative June 22, 1897, and, as assessment of railroad property is made by the State Board each year on the value of the property on the first day of June of the preceding year, it was claimed by the street railroad compa-Board for 1898 of these properties would have to be made on the basis of their value on June 1, 1897, and as the law authorizing the State Board to assess the same of, when the Republican city officials of St.

Louis had the power to assess the street railway property.

March II 1857, the street railways street railway officials and their attorneys. in the spring of 1838, before the State Board met, attempted to assess and did fix the valuation for assessment on these street in spite of the act passed by the General Assembly of the State in 1897. But this action of the Republican Board of Assessors again shows their favoritism to the street railway corporations of the city of St. Louis at the expense of the real estate and

home owners of said city the president of this Board of Assessors, is the same gentleman who, in 1896, testified before the State Board that the real estate of St. Louis was assessed on an average of 70 per cent of its actual value. The record of the said St. Louis City Board of Assessors, when they attempted to assess, and did fix, the value for taxation of these street railroads in 1895 shows that said Republican city assessing officials committed in that year just what the Republican press of St. Louis city are charging the Democratic State Board with doing this year, to-wit, reducing the assessment of street railways, after it had been fixed. The Republican Board of City Assessors, with Mr. Fredericks presiding over the same as City Assessor, reduced the valuation of sald street railways in St. Louis \$17,136,739 below what the same hoard of Republican assessing officials in St. Louis city eight

days previously had fixed said said street railway properties at.

This came about in this way: There appeared before said Board of Assessors repeared before said Board of School Board resentatives of the St. Louis School Board and prominent citizens of St. Louis, who protested that these corporate properties of the street railways in St. Louis should be enormously increased in their assessment April 9, 1898, with Mr. Fredericks presiding the St. Louis City Board of Assessors fixed the valuation of these street rallway prop-erties at \$23.551.750. After this valuation of \$23,851,750 was fixed on April 9, 1898, the same board met again on April 16, 1896, to consider the valuation for assessment of same board met again on April 15, 1898, to consider the valuation for assessment of the same property, and reconsidered the action of April 9, 1898, and reduced the assessment from \$23,801,750 to \$6,115,570, and if said last assessment had been allowed to stand it would have saved the said corporations more than \$20,000 in school, city and State taxes for the year 1838. The Repub-lican City Board of Assessors adjourned and left the assessment of 15,115,570 as the valuation of said properties of said street railway companies for taxation for the year 1898, after having eight days previously fixed

1898, after having eight days previously fixed the valuation of the same properties at \$23,851,760. But the State Board of Equalization de-State Board of Equalization. The compa-nies resisted, and the question of the right cent of of the State Board of Equalization to assess value at which the average real estate of Supreme Court. By a manimous decision the court held that the State B

> | year 1898. This record shows the Republican Board This record shows the Republican Board of City Assessors in St. Louis in 1897 assessed the street railway property at 15 percent of the value of the property, and the same Republican City Board of Assessors assessed the property of the home and real estate owners of St. Louis at the same time

The same year, 1897, the Democratic State Board of Equalization assessed eleven main trunk lines of steam railroads in Missouri at an average valuation of 43.83 per cent. of the not earning value of said steam rail

roads.

The truth is, the city government of St. Louis is owned by the corporate interests of St. Louis. The Republican press of the city seems to be also controlled by the corporations of St. Louis. The street railway bill, enacted by the last General Assembly, could not have made possible the consolidation of the street railreads of St. Louis except by the consent of the Municipal Assembly. cept by the consent of the Municipal As sembly of St. Louis, because an ordinance sembly of St. Louis, because an ordinance had to be passed by said Assembly, after the act of the General Assembly authoriz-ing the consolidation, before it would be val-id in St. Louis. The city of St. Louis has been robbed of taxes justly due it for years by the failure of its Republican officials to do their duty. In transferring the assess-ment of the street railways of St. Louis from the Republican authorities to the State Board of Equalization, the receipts into the State revenue fund are augmented over a quarter of a million of dollars annually, and will continue to grow larger.

LON V. STEPHENS.

BIPARTISAN ASSOCIATION NEEDED IN CITY POLITICS.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.-Being much interest

ed in our local affairs, I have outlined below what seems to me a feasible plan for eliminating "gang rule." If we wish to elect good, capable, fearless men to office, the first thing to do, in my opinion, is to of which would be strictly a hipartisan organize a bipartisan association. I do not think good results can be accomplished by an independent movement, as the history away from his party convictions. "Gang of cities shows that such movements fall rule" would soon become a thing of the far short of supplying a remedy. They are generally instigated by men who have an "ax to grind," which neither party will touch. Such men take advantage of con ditions favoring an independent movement to get what they want. I am a strong par-ty man, and believe there are plenty of capable men in both parties to fill city offices without asking the honest voter to go back on his general party convictions,

What is needed in this city is a bipartisa association-not nonpartisan, mind you, but bipartisan-formed of men who are prominent as citizens, business men and taxpay-ers; strong party men, who are not pollticians or candidates for office of any kind, to keep a watchful eye and make known to men nominated.

Such an association could easily be formed in St. Louis, provided some public-spirited citizens with time and means at their dis-posal would undertake the lead in a move-ment which would undoubtedly result in a popular uprising of the intelligent voters and taxpayers. This uprising, when once started, would carry everything before it. To my mind the simplest and, I believe, the most effective plan to start the movement would be to have the president of every exchange, business body and labor organization appoint, say, two or four strong party men from among the mem-bership of their organizations—an equal number of Democrats and Republicans. As

tions is opposed to taking part in politics; but as individuals they could with all pro-priety. They would be in a position to in-sure the selection of the right kind of men. Let the men selected meet and organize a municipal reform association, which would not only have for its object the election of good men to city offices, but would take good men to city offices, but would take a hand in everything looking toward the bet-terment of the city. The respectable, hon-est voters of the city would follow the lead committee of fifty or 100 or the best citizens of the city. No one would be asked to break

BIDS WERE TOO LOW.

Stock of the E. Jaccard Jewelry Company Not Disposed Of.

Jewelry Company were opened Monday la the United States Circuit Court by Trustee Joseph Werne and turned over to Walter D. Coles, the referee appointed by the court. After the bids had been examined by the trustee, referce and representa they were too low, and they were rejected. The Court decided to allow the trustee until next Monday to determine upon the

final disposition of the store, and meantime new bids will be received. meantime new bids will be received.

There were present at the opening of the bids. Judge Allen, who represents the Cuendet estate; Judge Grover, who represents Eugene Cuendet; Grant, Carroll & Co., who represent the New York creditors; Attorney Arnstein, who represents the John Bolland Jewelry Company, one of the bidders; A. K. Sloan, president of the New York Jewelers' Board of Trade and chairman of the Creditors' Committee. man of the Creditors' Committee.